

# THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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## Protection and "Thunder."

The outlined plan for stealing the protection "thunder" of the republicans will hardly work. And for the good and sufficient reason that protection is not "littable" in that fashion. Adapting Horace Greeley's famous saying about the resumption of specie payments, that the way to resume was to resume, it may be said about protection to American industries that the way to protect is to protect. No ephemeral, no half-way, no "disguised," measure bearing upon so important and far-reaching a matter will answer.

The proposition to protect American markets against "dumping" is all very well as far as it goes. But it is based upon an assumption that "dumping" as distinguished from steady, ordinary exportations will become a settled European policy as soon as the war ends. But suppose it does not. Suppose—and it is entirely supposable—that Europe then resumes business on the old basis of low wages as compared with American wages, and plays for a place in our markets in the old way. What protection would anti-dumping legislation afford in that situation? Without protection in the ordinary acceptance of the word, and applicable to the general question of importations, we should be at the mercy of Europe.

And then to equip the federal trade commission, or any other commission, with the power proposed about the discovery of dumping and establishing the necessary checks would be to invest the commission with some of the authority of taxation. Congress could not do that if it would, and would not if it could. The full power to lay and collect taxes is delegated to Congress by the Constitution, and cannot be sublet.

Within living memory we have had an example of both the unwise and the wise way of dealing with the tariff. The Gorman-Wilson law was the hugger-mugger redemption of a pledge to give the country a tariff for revenue only. It failed in operation. Protection and anti-protection in the same law did not harmonize.

The Dingley law, which followed, and was made necessary by the Gorman-Wilson law, was a frank, logical, coherent protection measure. Its authors proceeded upon the conviction that protection was in itself a good thing, and necessary to American business prosperity. And their work abundantly justified itself. Under that law business revived and made giant strides ahead, the government received all the revenue it needed for its support, and the party which enacted the measure remained in control of the country for sixteen years.

Protection is a sort of "thunder" which cannot be stolen. It is a policy which cannot be successfully applied in disguise. It does not lend itself to any maneuvering on a now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't basis.

John D. Rockefeller's wealth is said to be three times what it was in 1911. Trust-busting is to be credited with developing a financial resourcefulness which increased dividends even while monopoly was being destroyed.

Nobody is more genuinely surprised at the results of vice inquiry in Baltimore than the conservative Baltimorean who represents the real traditions and principles of the community.

The English workman who balks on munition making is not satisfied with a comparatively comfortable inside job while his fellow countrymen are fighting.

## New Jersey and Harmony.

Secretary Tumulty has made a visit home in the interests of harmony. He disclaimed any commission from the President, but appeared on the scene in his own right as a citizen of the state. From all accounts there was justification for the trip.

There is trouble in the land. Factionism is rampant in the ranks of the Jersey democracy. Brethren are not dwelling together as they should on the eve of a presidential campaign, with the leading citizen of the commonwealth asking for a second term in the White House. Where there should be teamwork there is the opposite. The team has balked, the leaders facing one way and the wheels the other. It is Mr. Tumulty's desire to see, and it was his mission to point out the necessity of agreement among those who call themselves democrats.

There is no division respecting Mr. Wilson's renomination. That is conceded in Jersey as elsewhere. The delegation from the state to the democratic national convention will be for the President. But, as is contended, it should go there with the assurance to the rest of the country, if possible, that the home folks are

united, and in a spirit to ratify the nomination at the polls.

Part of the difficulty grows out of spoils. The Jersey pie was not cut and distributed as might have been. Some worthy platters were regarded. Others, not so worthy, were heaped up. The hungry, so far, have refused to be comforted. It is difficult to reason with an empty stomach.

Another part of the difficulty grows out of the tariff. Jersey is a manufacturing stronghold. Protection has friends there, even among democrats. Twenty-one years ago a democratic senator from the state helped recast a tariff bill in the interests of protection. The Underwood law is not popular in the state, and was a factor in the defeat of the democracy last year.

Still another part of the difficulty relates to clashing personal ambitions. New leaders are seeking to displace the old, and the old are giving battle.

Taken altogether, it is such a situation as demands care in the handling. A lack of skill in the handlers might make it worse. There is no time to lose. The days between now and June will glide swiftly by; and when June arrives, if Jersey is still a little chaotic and sulky over home affairs the effect may not be happy on Mr. Wilson's fortunes elsewhere.

## 1915.

The year 1915 closes with but little on the record to relieve the gloom of the war. The great prosperity of the American people has not caused them to forget the sufferings of the dwellers in the war-torn lands, and they face the new year hopeful that there will be a quick return to peace.

The one high outstanding fact of the year is the Lusitania affair, which brought the United States so close to the conflict. And it is significant that the year closes with a fresh issue of the same character, between this country and Austria, which fortunately seems to be developing toward adjustment without further strain.

Domestically, so far as the forces that originate in this country are concerned, the United States has thrived abundantly during 1915. It has been a year of record-breaking crops, and general immunity from disaster. The people have suffered no heavy losses and have been busy in all lines of work.

The conditions in Mexico, which have for some years been a cause of great anxiety to this country, have settled into a comparative quiet that promises tranquility in that quarter for at least a period in which the strength of the neighboring republic may be recuperated. For Mexican peace the people of the United States have been praying, and they are thankful that the close of the year finds it so well assured.

The prayer of the people of the United States is that 1916 will close upon a peaceful world. If their wishes prevailed there would be peace today in Europe. But they can do nothing to compass this end. They must stand aside and watch the struggle and hope that the end may soon come and that when it comes it will rest upon terms and conditions that will make another such disaster impossible.

The poet who wrote: "Speak gently; it is better far to love than fear" little dreamed that he was voicing the principles of a future political movement.

England expects every man to do his duty, but is having to make rather elaborate explanations as to just what constitutes his duty.

Nobody can pretend that he has not been abundantly warned against "Wolf" Lamar as a dangerous companion.

Peace, after all, is a comparative condition. Even the Oscar II has had its dissensions.

## The Department of Justice.

Attorney General Gregory's personally conducted tour of Representative Clark of Florida through the mazes of the Department of Justice suggests that it would be well to take every member of the two committees on public buildings and grounds through the various department homes that are outgrown and ill adapted to their uses. Several of the public offices are in urgent need of new quarters—the State Department, the Department of Justice, the Labor Department, not to mention the bureaus that are shamefully crowded, such as the patent office. It may be that the legislators know generally of these conditions, but it is to be doubted whether they know them in detail. That round of the absurdly inadequate accommodations of the Department of Justice under the guidance of the Attorney General doubtless gave the chairman of the House committee a new conception of the difficulties under which the work of that important branch of the government is conducted. It demonstrated the waste of time and energy incident to the occupation of ill-arranged, makeshift quarters.

The Department of Justice is one of the establishments for which a new home was projected several years ago on the "five-square site" at the western end of the Mall-Avenue triangle. It has never been properly housed. For years it had "rooms" in the old Freedmen's Bank building, opposite the Treasury, where the documents on file were in constant danger of destruction by fire. Since then it has gone into a privately built dwelling house and spread far beyond the original walls, into adjoining buildings and even into far removed structures. Its work meanwhile has greatly increased in scope and importance. A stranger visiting the capital and asking to be shown

the home of the legal department of the government would be shocked by the apparent indifference of the United States to one of its most active and significant offices of administration.

The national defense program may entail heavy expenditures upon the government, and perhaps cause a disarranging of the revenue system, but the need of adequate public building provision should not for that reason be overlooked further. It has been long enough neglected, and now should be taken in hand for immediate action.

## Congress and the Executive.

While the Constitution reserves to Congress the right to declare war, to the executive it gives a wide range of action in dealing with foreign powers that may be the means of precipitating conflict. This is one of the anomalies of the American government, and in a rather academic manner it is in evidence just at present, when the administration is conducting negotiations with Austria respecting the violation of certain principles of humanity and international law by that power. A breach of relations between the two governments is not impossible. A few regard it as probable, in view of the heretofore implacable attitude of Austria on the point at issue. It does not follow, of course, that a breach of diplomatic relations will lead to war. In the circumstances such an outcome is highly improbable. But the potentiality of conflict is always present when ambassadors are withdrawn or dismissed, and two countries declare that they will have no further relations.

In this situation there is now observable a disposition on the part of some of the democratic leaders of the Senate to ask that they be consulted in the various moves in the Austrian controversy in order that the case be not brought to a crisis without their knowledge and consent. In other words, they, representing Congress, wish to be a factor in the framing of the case that may potentially at least lead to a stage at which a declaration of war would be justifiable.

All this is beside the mark that the President has undeniable authority to conduct negotiations with a foreign government as he sees fit and to report the results to Congress, whether those results spell war or peace. A question of expediency enters into the equation. Also a factor of politics. The President may wish to consult with men of his own or another party. And again he may find only confusion in counsel. His is the present responsibility, whatever the Constitution may have given to the Congress at the ultimate point of the case.

Owing to war conditions, the weather prophets have not been able to enjoy anything like their customary prestige as worry promoters.

Germany hopes to close the Lusitania discussion soon, but Austria does not seem so optimistic concerning the Ancona matter.

Tactful effort should be made to prevent a progressive's return to the republican party from seeming like a form of pacifism.

No member of Congress who values the dignity of his office will ever rely on immunity from arrest as a "perquisite."

China's policy continues to be to wait and see what happens.

## SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

### Dependence.

"We must depend on our fellow men for happiness," remarked the ready-made philosopher.

"That's true enough. I can't even be sure of a happy new year until I ascertain whether the head waiter will let me have a table next Saturday night at our favorite restaurant."

"A good fighter," said Uncle Eben, "don't use up his time an' energy braggin' 'bout what a terror he is if he ever gets mad."

### When the Sea Was Safe.

When Noah steered his ponderous ship,

He paused to say in tones serene, "I'm glad we started on this trip Before men built the submarine."

### Humane Suggestion.

"If you must filibuster—" said the patient friend.

"Well?" responded the statesman.

"Why couldn't you lighten the ordeal by ringing in something from the standard novelists and poets?"

### Confused Impression.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "there is one thing I don't understand about the game of poker."

"Only one?"

"Yes. And that's a full hand. As you describe the game, a full hand is what always leaves you empty-handed."

### New Year Happiness.

When you're wishing Happy New Year in a bright and chatty way,

Don't make it just a sentence that denotes a holiday.

A passing interjection that is tossed upon the air

As if you only said it 'cause you had the time to spare.

Though you really didn't care!

When you're wishing Happy New Year give the matter serious heed.

Endeavoring to fortify the wishing by the deed;

You can strive to make some burden rather easier to bear,

And help along the happiness of others here and there,

If you'll genuinely care.

# Woodward & Lothrop

New York—WASHINGTON—Paris.

## To the Public of Washington:

### Greetings.

With the closing of another year, it seems but fitting and proper that we give expression to the thoughts that possess us in the general summing up of the business for that period.

It has been a year of most unusual conditions, never before equaled in American history. It has been a year in which the superior merchandise facilities of a house of this character has emphasized the position it has long occupied in protecting its customers from the mass of inferior merchandise that has flooded the marts of trade.

Notwithstanding the unsettled conditions of manufacturing centers in the old world we were never short of reliable merchandise. Our foreign organization, directed from our Paris office, has kept our stocks amply replenished with the needs from abroad, and our domestic manufacturers have contributed their share in a measure that has been beyond criticism.

Our buying policy differs from that of many houses, for no merchandise is alluring to us simply because it is offered at a reduced price. We depend upon a superior organization of efficiency to secure the best for our customers at the fairest price. We never lose sight of the importance of quality.

A low price here is never made by skimping quality. And quality here means merchandise that possesses satisfactory wearing qualities to the end. So that in no year has there been such an actual need of intelligent discrimination, for real ability in selecting and buying, as the one now closing, and has made this

### —A Store of Better Service

### —A Store of Real Helpfulness.

Looking back on the old year we find many things to be thankful for and that merit our fullest appreciation:

We commend most heartily the action of the various Citizens' Associations in giving their full and strong support to the movement looking to the improvement of the advertising in Washington.

We have never lost faith in the belief that the public wants accurate statements about the articles that are offered them, and they are beginning in more ways than one to show their approval of such a policy.

It is deeply gratifying to us that we handled the largest Holiday Business in our history easier, with less confusion, less mistakes and with the greater efficiency that the added years continue to bring us. For all of this especial thanks and appreciation are due and are here extended to our store family for the enthusiastic, conscientious and painstaking manner they have served you—our friends and patrons.

Looking forward to the New Year we have every confidence in the proper guidance and continued success of the national affairs of state, the improved local conditions and the opportunity it will afford us in demonstrating to you the benefits that you have brought to yourselves in your splendid support of our efforts to provide only trustworthy merchandise at uniformly reasonable prices.

We fully realize that the coming year is to be the greatest test in our career, but you will not find us wanting. The "Woodward & Lothrop" reputation for quality, with consistently lowest prices possible, is built on the solid rock of dependability, for the merchandise we offer must give satisfaction, no matter what the price.

In conclusion we take this opportunity of expressing

To One and All—

**Our Patrons, Friends and Employees,  
Best Wishes for the Coming New Year.**

May the year 1916 be the best in your history.

*Woodward & Lothrop*



TO THE Entire Public of Washington, the majority of whom we number among our Valued Patrons—and the remaining ones, whose patronage we eventually expect to enjoy; also our loyal host of employees—we take this means of wishing A Happy New Year with their every wish fulfilled.

WE DESIRE to extend our thanks for your able support in enabling us to record the greatest business, by far, of any year in our history, and we trust that our principles of integrity and fair dealings will merit your valued patronage and confidence for many years to come.

In conclusion, we thank the diplomats of our great country, who have kept us at peace with all the world, and we pray that the war clouds across the water will soon clear, so as

**TO MAKE THE YEAR 1916 ONE OF  
UNIVERSAL PEACE AND BROTHERLY  
LOVE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.**

**LANSBURGH & BRO**

Store Hours—8:45 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Daily

**Closed All Day New Year's Day**

## Carried Secret Through Life.

OLD Capt. Adoniram White, editor of the Tyre Beacon, was a man who could keep a secret. With three other men, he signed a paper in 1871, and, though the paper concerned him more than any other, he kept the secret close. The girl he was in love with went back to her western home and died, but the old captain, with unwavering step, went on through life. The story is "A Daguerreotype," by Will Payne, and you will find it in the next Sunday Magazine.

## They Get Millions of Nickels.

THE men behind the ticket offices of the movie theaters are taking in huge profits these days, but it was only a short time ago that most of them were poor. The motion picture game is a good example of the possibilities of wealth getting which are continually coming up. Carl Laemmle, head of one of the biggest companies in the country, ran a clothing shop in Oshkosh, Wis., not so long ago. Others, stories of the men who rose of late years, are even more interesting. See Lloyd Sheldon's article in the next Sunday Magazine, "And We Say, 'There's No Chance Any More.'"

## Most Dangerous Animal in North America.

IT is not a mouse, as Mrs. Jones might say, and neither is it a mountain lion nor a grizzly bear, as Mr. Jones would say. It is the great horned owl. That bird damages more people than any other wild creature of our states. See what Edwin Tenney Brewster says about him in the next Sunday Magazine.

## Fifty Thousand Men Voted for Her.

MRS. AGNES L. RIDDLE is doing some state house-keeping out in Colorado. She was elected to the legislature and she started into work with a broom and a metaphorical mop. Now she is the most universally respected woman in that state. See her picture as she stood in her grain field, and read her story in the next Sunday Magazine.

## He Manicures Clocks.

BOB MITCHELL of New York city is a manicure. But it is the hands of clocks on which he works, not on the hands of young men. He has a dangerous job, but one that has pleased him for years, and now he has regular patrons. See his picture and story in the next Sunday Magazine.

## Mink Was Brave.

WHEN the recruiting officer chased Mink every one thought he was a coward for running away from him. But Mink was one of the bravest. Read how Shorty found that out with the help of Sewell Ford, in the next Sunday Magazine. It is called "Pulling an Alibi for Mink."

## He Was in Love With Two Girls.

WHAT was he to do when two girls loved him and he loved two girls? One of them knew how to spend money and the other knew how to save it. Follow the trials of the young man who went to business with such a handicap. Read the "Wall Street Girl," running in the next Sunday Magazine, serially.

## Looks Like Teddy.

A STONE image which was fashioned by the Aztecs centuries ago has been dug up; it looks just like Theodore Roosevelt. It has his toothy smile and the head is the right shape. See a picture of it in the next Sunday Magazine.

## Do You Take Cold Baths.

DO you take a cold bath every morning because you like it, or because you think you are a hero? Read what Dr. Bowers says about it in next Sunday's Magazine.

## As Their Families See Them.

DO you ever wonder what a movie star was like at home? See the double page of pictures taken outside of working hours for the next Sunday Magazine. They show the stars you see on the screen in their play hours, with the family.

**In The Sunday Star.**